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**The Scarlet Ibis (*Guara rubra*) in Colorado.**—My friend Mr. Livesey informs me that whilst he and a party of friends were duck shooting on Grape Creek in Wet Mountain Valley, Custer County, Colorado, in the month of May, 1876, one of the party shot an exceedingly fine specimen of this rare visitor. This bird was skinned and afterwards mounted by a well known firm of taxidermists. So far as I am aware, this specimen, which is now in Mr. Livesey's possession, was never recorded, and hence my reason for making mention of it.—WILLOUGHBY P. LOWE, *Pueblo, Col.*

**The Sandhill Crane (*Grus mexicana*).**—**A Correction.**—In 'The Auk,' Vol. VIII, pp. 308, 309, I mentioned the capture of this bird, but I expressed my doubts in the article as to its positive identification. It proves to be the Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis*) by careful measurements and comparison with a specimen of *Grus mexicana* from Florida. I can find but one other record of this bird for the Atlantic coast, viz.: Brewster, Auk, Vol. VII, p. 89.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**The Northern Phalarope.**—**A Correction.**—In my article 'Notes on Certain Water Birds in Massachusetts' (Auk, XI, July, 1894), at end of third line from bottom of page 226, read *Northern*, for Red. In last word of article, page 228, read *April*, for May.—GEO. H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

***Colinus virginianus cubanensis* not a Florida Bird.**—Being responsible for the introduction of the Cuban Bob-white into the North American list, I desire to state that its introduction was an error, explainable as follows:—

The only Cuban examples of the genus in the National Museum collection, although not agreeing very well with the original description and colored plate of *Ortyx cubanensis* Gould, were naturally supposed to be that subspecies. Birds from southwestern Florida proving to be more like these than examples from more northern localities in Florida (including those from Miami, on which *Ortyx virginianus* var. *floridanus* Coues was based), in fact practically indistinguishable from them, it seemed necessary to refer them to the Cuban form. Mr. Chapman has since shown, however (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., IV, 1893, No. 1, p. 290), that two very distinct forms occur in Cuba, the true *Ortyx cubanensis* Gould, which is apparently confined to the mountains, and a form which is "typical of the very dark Quail from southern Florida," which latter he is inclined to think may have been introduced into Cuba. Mr. Chapman having kindly allowed me to inspect his Cuban specimens I am able to state that the specimens from southern Florida referred by me to *cubanensis* are not that bird, but, unless distinguished by a new name, must be referred to *floridanus*.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Baird's Sandpiper near Washington, D. C.**—On Sept. 3, 1894, while collecting Sandpipers and other birds on the floating conervæ on the flats in the Potomac River, off the mouth of Four Mile Run, Alexandria County, Virginia, I took a fine immature male specimen of *Tringa bairdii*. This specimen has been identified by Mr. Ridgway and is the first recorded instance frbm the Virginias and the District of Columbia. It was alone at the time, though hundreds of individuals of *Ereunetes pusillus*, *Tringa maculata* and *Totanus flavipes* were flying about or feeding on the surface of the conervæ.—R. S. MATTHEWS, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Ruff and Western Sandpiper near Washington, D. C.**—With other Waders on the conervæ off the mouth of Four Mile Run, Alexandria County, Virginia, I collected on September 3, 1894, an immature female *pavoncella pugnax*. The condition of the specimen would warrant the belief that it was bred on this continent.

I also took on September 8, at the same place, an immature male *Ereunetes occidentalis*, which is the first record from this locality. In contrast with the excessive fatness of many specimens of the Least and other Sandpipers taken lately at the same place, both the above, especially the Sandpiper, were quite lean. A second specimen, an immature female, was taken on Sept. 11, at the same place, by Mr. R. S. Matthews. These specimens were seen and identified by Mr. R. Ridgway.—WILLIAM PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

**An Asiatic Cuckoo on the Pribylof Islands, Alaska.**—An adult male Cuckoo (No. 118864 U. S. N. M. Coll.) that I collected among the sand dunes of Northeast Point, St. Paul's Island, on July 4, 1890, has been identified by Dr. L. Stejneger as *Cuculus canorus telephonus* (Heine). This bird, whose summer habitat is Japan and Kamtschatka, has several times been taken on Bering Island. When collected it was busily engaged capturing some large flies, which are abundant on these islands, and with which its stomach was literally packed. It had been seen by the natives in the same place for more than two weeks, and was probably the same individual seen by myself on June 13, when becalmed in a fog off the eastern side of the same island, on which occasion it circled overhead like a Gull for some time while calmly inspecting the boat, and then moved off northwards.—WILLIAM PALMER, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Capture of *Basilinna leucotis* in Southern Arizona.**—While collecting in the high Chiricahua Mountains, in southern Arizona during the past summer, the writer had the pleasure of securing a specimen of *Basilinna leucotis*, a new bird to the United States.

During the early part of June a camp was made at Fly Park, a well wooded area southeast of the head of Pinery Cañon, at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. A boreal honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*) grows